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ANGLO-U.S. FORCES MAKE DRIVE TOWARD HANOVER

Simpson's Army Seen Pushing In Direction of Hamburg Or Magdeburg

Domei

BERLIN, April 10.—Anglo-American forces continued with their plan to push toward Bremen and Hanover as well as Hamburg, as Simpson's American 9th army forces which yesterday swept past Hanover and threatened to send columns northward toward Hamburg or to the east toward Magdeburg. The battle for Hanover has not yet begun, however.

American and British armored forces were pressing all around Hanover and gained ground to the north, east and northeast, but the town of Hildesheim due south of the town was grimly defended. Still down the Leine River, American 1st army attacks were repulsed at Einbeck, but their tanks penetrated into Goettingen and pressed farther to the east.

While the Canadian 1st army is still being prevented from cordoning off western Holland and streaking toward the northern coast through northeastern Holland, General Dempsey concentrated the bulk of his British 2nd army for attack on Bremen.

His forces have crossed the Aller River near Verden and also aimed at Hamburg. Whether he will receive substantial support from the Americans still remains doubtful since the 9th army which swept around Hanover has spread fanwise but as yet is revealing no operational intentions.

It still remains to be seen whether Simpson will employ the bulk of his forces in a northeasterly direction against Hamburg in conjunction with the British forces or whether he will lend his support to the American 1st and 3rd armies toward the east and southeast against the Magdeburg-Halle area.

The 1st army is at present fighting in the western and southwestern spurs of the Harz mountains while Patton's 3rd army is trying hard to advance with his left wing along the southern edge of this last mountain barrier.

The center of the 3rd army is pressing toward Erfurt, but its right wing is still strongly hampered by active German resistance in the eastern parts of the Thuringer Wald mountain forest region.

Yanks Take Hanover

Domei

ZURICH, April 10.—The American 9th Army under Lieutenant General William Simpson smashed into Hanover City today, according to frontline reports. Overcoming intense resistance of the German garrison forces the American army, to all appearances, had occupied the city by nightfall.

Besides having occupied Goetteingen, the anti-Axis forces have apparently crossed the Leine River on a comparatively wide front and the battle front has shifted to the eastern bank of the Leine from the Hanover sector to the Goettingen sector via Hildeshim. The immediate anti-Axis objective is believed to be the plains centered on Brunswick and Magdeberg. In the sector north of Hanover, American mechanized forces were reported to have reached the Hamburg-Hanover highway.

Meanwhile, AP frontline reports said that German resistance south of Bremen was the most intense since the anti-Axis crossing of the Rhine. For this reason the British were apparently avoiding a frontal attack, crossing the Wesser southeast of the city today and driving to hit it from the rear.

LULL IN ITALY IS BROKEN

Domei

LISBON, April 10—Frontline reports announced today that the "curtain has gone up in the battle of Italy." General Sir Richard McCreery's British 8th army breaking the three-month lull have launched their long-waited attack northward toward the Po Valley. They have crossed the Senio River on a wide front near Lugo, 28 miles east of Bologna.

Little detail is yet available on the progress, but it is believed that the new offensive toward the Po Valley is being carried out in conjunction with the Red Army on the Austrian front.

Hurley Leaves London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, left London today en route to his post, according to a London report. Hurley was called back to Washington on February 19 to confer with President Roosevelt on the Chinese situation.

Equal Voice Urged For Small Nations By Sumner Welles

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, in a radio forum discussion in New York last night said that every sovereign nation should have equal voice in the general assembly of the new international league, according to a New York dispatch. Welles argued that otherwise small nations with advanced democratic principles will be denied effective participation. He added that neither Japan nor Germany should be permitted to join the league until "sufficient years" had elapsed for them to demonstrate they were fit to become members.

REICH FORCES RESISTING SOVIET ARMY AT VIENNA

Bitter Fighting Raging for Austrian Capital, Smoulderin in Heavy Flames

Domei

BERLIN, April 10.—The brave German formations in the city of Vienna continued to put up stiffest resistance against Soviet onslaughts even as the fighting closed in to the very heart of the Austrian capital where fires were already started by Soviet bombardment.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announcement today said that grim fighting was going on for the inner city of Vienna. Fighting is taking place at the Franz-Joseph Station, at the municipal hospital, at the Western Railway Station and northwest of the eastern railway bridge.

Despite strongest Soviet thrusts, all Danube River crossings in the metropolitan area of Vienna are still firmly in German hands and Soviet groups which crossed the river at Nussdorf, southeast of Vienna, were driven back. The situation is likewise under control at other crossings.

Two Soviet regiments fighting their way toward St. Polten west of Vienna were almost completely annihilated, but another Soviet unit pushing northward west of the capital were able to compress the German bridgehead at Tulln.

In the deep northern Baltic Sea flank of the Soviet front, meanwhile, the battle for the fiercely defended bastion of Koenigsberg approached its end as the last German stronghold in East Prussia put up stiff last-minute resistance.

Reports said that the old city has been turned into an "ocean of flames" by incessant attacks by Soviet battleplanes and bombers. Backed by intense artillery fire, strong Red Army formations squeezed the city from all sides and drove deeply into the city area. Few remaining intact German formations are still offering stiffest resistance in the downtown section of the city, but the long-drawn battle is reported to be nearing its end.

This fanatical resistance together with German defense successes against strongest Soviet attacks on the Vistula mouth as well as still intact German positions in Courland continues to lay a "wet blanket" on the expected big Soviet offensive on the Oder and Neisse front where a lull prevailed yesterday. It is clearly observed that the Soviet military leaders will by means dare a frontal attack toward Berlin until the bulk of their forces tied down in the Baltic Sea strongholds are available for such an offensive.

Meanwhile, observations have been made that the Soviets may plan to by-pass Berlin to the north and south of the city. Strong Soviet troop concentrations have been reported in the Bunzlau-Guben area and the shifting of numerous formations to the area north of Frankfurt on-the-Main to the Kuestrin sector.

Soviet Army Shifts

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—General Alexis Antony has been named Chief of the Soviet General Staff, and Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, former Chief-of-Staff, was appointed Commander of the 3rd White Russian Army, according to a Moscow report. General Antony has served as Chief-of-Staff on the front and has recently risen to prominence for his outstanding strategy.

2,000 Rockets Hit England

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—About 2,000 rockets were launched against London and southern England and during the rocket offensive an average of about 12 persons daily were killed by the V-2 and V-1 flying bombs and piloted aircraft, according to the newspaper Evening Standard.

STAND OF U.S. DELEGATES CLARIFIED BY STETTINIUS

States Majority Vote Will Determine Each Issue Submitted by Delegation

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, reported today that the American delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco will act as a unit, its position on each issue being determined by majority vote, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius also disclosed other developments at a news conference, namely, (1) Some neutral countries have inquired about sending observers to the conference opening April 25, but it has been impossible to accommodate them. This includes such countries as Sweden, Switzerland and also Italy; (2) Stettinius is still hopeful that the proposed new Polish national unity Government may be set up in Warsaw in time to provide representation for Poland at the meeting, and (3) Avra Warren, Chief of the State Department's Office of American Republics Affairs, was added to the list of official advisers to the American delegation and Arthur Sweetser was named to represent the Office of War Information.

Seeks 'Treaty of Salvation'

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, who is a member of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference, in his pledge to the Senate today hoped that the American delegation to the conference could bring back a "treaty of salvation" for the world which the Senate would accept, according to a Washington dispatch.

"Despite the obstacles which rise to jeopardize our course," he said, "and despite temporary discouragements which fade in potency when weighed against the mighty end in view, we must persevere for organized peace." He pledged that he would devote every effort to reach this goal.

Soviet Request Studied

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, last week announced that the United States will not request any additional votes at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, says a Washington dispatch.

He stated that the question of whether the Soviet Union will have three votes at the assembly will be left to the decision of the anti-Axis representatives. It will be recalled that both Washington and London have agreed to support the Soviet request.

In this connection, the following comment by Harry Flannery, American commentator, quoted in the foregoing dispatch, is illuminating:

"The President has said that he will keep his promise to Marshal Josef Stalin at Yalta regarding what is called three votes for the Soviet Union, but that he will no longer demand three votes for the United States.

"According to the White House statement, the Soviet Union asked for representation for the Ukraine and White Russia, and I quote the statement, "The American and British representatives at the Crimea Conference were requested by the Soviet representatives to support the proposal when submitted to the Conference of the United Nations at San Francisco.' The American and British representatives agreed, but the American representative stated that if the United Nations organization agreed to let the Soviet Union have three votes, the United States would ask for three votes also. The Conference will decide whether or not the Soviet request is granted.

"But it is certain that a favorable decision on the Soviet request is less likely, since the United States will no longer ask for three votes for herself.

"By this action the United States retains the attitude expressed by her at Dumbarton Oaks that the United Nations should recognize the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states. By this action also, the United States makes herself the champion of the smaller nations who have the impression that the veto provision provides for 'Big Power' dictation."

The commentator appeals to the people of the United States to give their opinions of some of the controversial issues in connection with the Security Organization. "All of the people will not agree on the machinery of the organization," he says, and asks: "What is your attitude toward the proposal at Yalta? toward the proposal that each of the Dominions and India also have a vote? the proposal that the Soviet Union have a vote in the assembly? the proposal that the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia each have a vote? the proposal that the United States have three votes?"

5 Wild Eagles Cited for Ramming Actions Against 'Super Fortresses' Over Japan

The outstanding exploits of five Army officers who were previously granted citations for downing B-29 bombers by ramming actions over Japan Proper have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"Those previously cited for downing enemy planes by ramming actions when B-29 bombers raided Japan Proper and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Sublieutenant Toshizo Kurai, who shot down one B-29 and damaged two others on December 3 last year in counterattacking the enemy air forces which raided the capital, rammed his plane against the tail of the commanding plane of an enemy air formation which attacked Ota on February 10, this year. The following plane crashed into the commanding plane, and both plunged earthward. Sublieutenant Kurai died in this gallant action.

"After downing one enemy bomber in the skies over Mount Fuji on February 19, this year, when Mariana-based B-29's raided Tokyo, Sublieutenant Osamu Hirose downed another over the area west of Otsuki in a ramming attack, thereby meeting glorious death.

"Sergeant Major Kenji Fujimoto, in a ramming attack, destroyed the elevator at the tail of an enemy plane on March 13 of this year when B-29 bombers carried out a night attack on Osaka and its vicinity. Three days later when the enemy air forces raided Kobe he damaged two bombers. After taking on a fresh supply of fuel and ammunition, he again sallied forth and downed one raider by destroying its elevator in a death-defying ramming attack. Sergeant Major Fujimoto returned to the base alive.

"Captain Junichi Ogata shot down one B-29 bomber over Kobe in a vigorous counterattack on the night of March 16 of this year. He also downed another in a ramming attack and met glorious death. Besides the above, the Captain had distinguished himself by shooting down three enemy bombers in the Burma area. Moreover, he shot down two B-29 bombers and damaged five others in aerial duels over various places in Japan during enemy air raids."

3RD WORLD WAR IS HELD DEPENDENT ON S.F. TALKS

Personnel of Indian Delegation To Conference Also Assailed in London Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—A warning that the failure of the San Francisco Conference might precipitate a third world war—between the east and west—and vehement criticism of the personnel of the Indian delegation to the Conference were features of the speeches at the meeting of the Committee of Indian Congressmen in Great Britain held in London today, according to a London dispatch.

Subrata Roy Chowdhury, General Secretary of Cambridge University Majlis, urged the need for the national leaders at San Francisco to view the world problems from a new angle.

Chowdry Akhbar Khan, President of the Indian Journalists and Writers Association Abroad, called the Indian delegation to the Conference "farcical." Dilip Sen, former President of Cambridge University Majlie, speaking on the same lines declared, "we cannot allow people who have no standing in India to represent India in international affairs and misrepresent the wishes of the teeming millions."

AUSTRALIA STUDIES STEPS FOR REGIONAL PLANNING

Resources Being Surveyed; British Officer Urges Scheme Within Empire Structure

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 10—Regional planning for the postwar period is being discussed in Canberra by officials of Australia's Department of Postwar Reconstruction and those of the different state governments, reports a Canberra dispatch, the object being to reach an agreement on the basis of a comprehensive regional planning scheme for submission to all the state governments.

The dispatch adds that the Commonwealth will provide funds to assist the work of making a complete survey of regional resources, on the understanding that the states would not act independently, but would cooperate with the Commonwealth in carrying out regional development on a nationwide basis.

A Melbourne report quotes Major General Walsh, Eastern Group Supply Chief of the British Army in Melbourne, as having made the following statement today:

"The forming of an Empire plan on a regional basis will make a great contribution to world security.

"Empire Planning would include postwar production on the dominions' resources.

"If by any chance the world should not escape another war, the Empire would not be found unprepared. If, on the other hand, peace were firmly established, the organization could develop throughout the Empire the ideal of freedom."

DESTRUCTION OF REICH IS ANGLO-AMERICAN AIM

Will Deport Germans, Surrender War Prisoners to Soviets For Forced Labor

Domei

BERLIN, April 10.—The "murder of the entire nation—the aim of the Western Powers" and "the whole of Germany to become a slave market"—such were the headlines of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Voelkischer Beobachter recently as the German press concentrated its comments on the anti-Axis plan to surrender the German prisoners of war to the Soviet Union for forced labor—a plan which was first announced by President Roosevelt and has since been confirmed by the organ of the Soviet War Ministry "Red Star."

The British and the Americans have but one aim, namely, to destroy as many Germans as possible and thus weaken the German nation. According to British estimates, the Soviets have sacrificed 15,000,000 workers during the years they were building up their armament industry. They now want to complete their arming for a third world war by using slaves from Germany and other occupied European countries.

"The terror-raids carried out by the Anglo-American bomber formations have but sufficed to engender the hatred of the whole German nation against its enemies," declared the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. "Together with their intention to destroy as many Germans as possible, the Anglo-Americans also wish to deport hundreds of thousands of Germans of all ages and from every sphere of society. But such despicable intentions and plans only serve to increase the fighting spirit of the Germans.

"The 'Werwolf' spirit will become the spirit of the entire nation which knows only one determination—never to give in and never to surrender to the cursed enemy! A nation which has to fight under the motto 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' can carry through such fighting only when it becomes completely aware of what is held in store for it in case of defeat."

CANADIAN STAND SCORED

Quebec Members of Parliament Oppose Part in Pacific War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—Quebec members in the Canadian House of Commons opposed Canadian participation in the Pacific war and continued aid to Britain, according to an Ottawa dispatch. The opposition occurred yesterday when the House debated on Canada's future war policy.

The leader of the "Bloc Populaire" Maxime Raymond, for instance, suggested that men from liberated countries should replace the Canadians in the Pacific war, and another member of Parliament attacked the pledge by the Canadian Government that service in the Pacific war would be on a voluntary basis as "only election propaganda."

On the question of continued aid to Britain, Raymond said that indications were that Britain would not buy many of Canada's products after the war. "Britain is ready to accept our products as gifts, but when it comes to buying them she does not want them" he charged.

KOBIYAMA ACCEPTS POST OF TRANSPORT MINISTER

Investiture Ceremony Held at Palace; Toyoda Relieved of Concurrent Portfolio

The investiture ceremony for Naoto Kobiyama, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, as Minister of Transportation and Communications took place in the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. on Wednesday with the attendance of Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki. At the same time, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Minister of Munitions and concurrently Minister of Transportation and Communications was relieved of his concurrent post.

Mr. Kobiyama arrived in Tokyo at 6:40 a.m. on the same day from Hsinking by way of Yonago at the urgent request of Prime Minister Suzuki and called on the latter at his official residence at 9:30 a.m., when Mr. Kobiyama was formally asked by the Prime Minister to assume the portfolio. The Prime Minister's request was accepted by Mr. Kobiyama.

Prime Minister Suzuki then proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m. and obtained the Imperial sanction. The investiture ceremony took place in the afternoon.

The new Transportation and Communications Minister used to be the President of the Iron and Steel Control Association before he was appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Mr. Kobiyama is 61 years old.

Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the services of the railway concern. Later, he was appointed Director of that company and also assumed the presidency of the Showa Steel Works maintained by the same company. For two years Mr. Kobiyama held the presidency of the control association mentioned previously. He is a close relative of Naotake Sato, Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The late Narumaro Sato, once Ambassador to the United States, was Mr. Kobiyama's father-in-law.

B-29'S VISIT MAINLAND

Appear Over Various Parts of Japan —Small Planes to Kyushu

One B-29 invaded the air over Shizuoka Prefecture about noon on Monday and after dropping bombs in the eastern part of the prefecture fled passing over the Kanto District. Another B-29 appeared over the Kinki District by way of Shikoku around 11.30 p.m., the same day, and fled at 12.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

About noon on Tuesday, one B-29 penetrated the skies over the Kanto District coming from the direction of Shizuoka and dropped some explosives. On the same day, at about 8 a.m., southern Kagoshima was raided by four small enemy aircraft while two large machines which looked like B-24's appeared over southern Kyushu and the Goto Islands from 10.40 a.m. to 12.20 p.m. the same day.

At midnight on Tuesday six Mariana-based B-29's penetrated the skies over the Bungo Strait by way of Ashizuri Point in Kochi Prefecture, and some of the attackers appeared over the Chosen Strait passing over Otsuki, Ogori and Yamaguchi in Yamaguchi Prefecture. All the enemy aircraft fled southward after 1.50 a.m. The planes apparently aimed at laying mines in the Hibikinada Strait and the Bungo Strait.

JURISTS HEAR STETTINIUS

World Body to Settle International Disputes Stressed at Assembly

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, speaking before the opening session of the Internatoinal Judicial Conference in Washington, today declared that an international judicial party is essential to the establishment of a new world organization for the peaceful settlement of international disputes on the basis of justice, it was disclosed by a Washington report.

His statement was made before jurists from 38 nations who will draft a plan to fit in the Dumbarton Oaks International Organization Plan and their recommendations will be submitted to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco on April 25. The jurists are establishing a court of justice as part of the international organization.

The jurists took time out today to visit the U.S. Supreme Court in action and they were invited to a luncheon party by the Supreme Court justices.

Total British Casualties Since Start of Conflict Announced as 1,126,802

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—British Empire casualties since the beginning of the European war up to February 28, this year, were 1,126,802, including 306,984 killed, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons today, a London dispatch said. United Kingdom losses were given as 685,638, while Dominion and Territories losses were given as 441,164. The latter figure was comprised of 89,220 Canadian, 87,236 Australian, 36,797 New Zealand, 33,803 South African, 163,986 Indian and 30,652 colonial losses.

SEVERE NIPPON ATTACK ADMITTED BY NIMITZ H.Q.

Fierce Japanese Counterattack Forces Yanks to Withdraw, Says Enemy Report

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—Nimitz' Headquarters has admitted the severity of the attacks launched by the Japanese Air Force in the Okinawa area throughout April 6. An AP report from Rear Admiral Richmond Turner's flagship off the main Okinawa island gives the following account of these Japanese attacks:

"The fighting on April 6 was the first large-scale operation in the Okinawa war theater. Our commanders expected such large-scale air attacks on the very day of the launching of our landing operations.

"It is a fearful spectacle as seen from the bridge of the flagship. Carrying bombs and torpedoes, the Japanese planes dive down droning loudly from among the clouds right into the midst of our anti-aircraft fire. Our anti-aircraft guns do their best to prevent even a single Japanese plane from approaching our fleet and landing ships.

"What left the most vivid impression on my mind was a dive-bomber which made a beeline for our flagship. All the guns on the flagship opened fire, concentrating a veritable hail of shells against the approaching Japanese plane. The next second the plane changed its course and drove right into a warship nearby. The seamen near me were unconsciously praying aloud asking God not to let the Japanese plane hit us or any of our ships."

U.S. Attackers Repulsed

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—Headquarters of the American forces on the main Okinawa island have announced that battles are raging for possession of the Akairo Heights, north of Naha.

Yesterday morning, American troops attacked the heights with five tanks and tried to advance after making their way through the mined area. Japanese Forces rained incendiary grenades on the tanks and counterattacked with bayonetted rifles. In this fight, the U.S. forces lost three tanks and were compelled to abandon the attempt to take the heights.

Enemy Admits Setback

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—An AP report from the Okinawa war area says that the 3rd Battalion of the American 184th Regiment was forced to withdraw from a part of their positions in face of fierce Japanese attacks. The 3rd Battalion is now establishing new positions and preparing for new offensive operations, but further developments are not clear as yet, says the AP report.

Describing the fierce fighting, the AP dispatch says, "North of Naha, the Japanese are stubbornly holding their fortified positions which divide the island north by south. From the time of the landings, a steady increase in the intensity of the Japanese resistance was expected, but the 24th army corps under Lieutenant General Hodges is able to advance but from 200 to 400 meters a day, and difficult fighting is under way with the continuance of heavy Japanese artillery bombardments since April 7.

"Our forces in the eastern coastal area are advancing toward the Okonabara Airfield, but are able to make a daily advance of only about 350 meters, and have yet another 2,000 meters to cover before reaching the air base. Our forces in the western area have advanced but 150 meters and are still 3,000 meters from the Makiminato Airfield. Just before the landing of the American forces, the Japanese garrison forces entrenched themselves in their fortified positions and appear to be determined to fight it out with the southern part of the island as their battlefield,

YANKS MAKE NEW LANDING AT NAGOMURA ON OKINAWA

Throw 5,000 Troops Into Operation; Japanese Retake 85th Height South of [illegible]

Grim fighting continues day and night on the main Okinawa island with the U.S. invasion troops, which landed between Cape Zampa and Katadani on April 1, forcing a gradual southward advance.

Japanese Forces, which have already accounted for more than 3,600 enemy troops killed or wounded, are continuing to engage in furious fighting, and are crushing the enemy at every point. The number of invasion troops active on the southern front of the main Okinawa island now totals about 5,000 and they are being supported by about 150 tanks. Japanese artillery is also taking part in the severe counterattacks against these enemy forces.

In the hilly sector southwest of Tsuha and the southern sector of Oyama heavy fighting is raging. Japanese officers and men on the night of April 9 launched a shock attack against the 85th Height, south of Oyama, which had fallen into the enemy's hands, and recaptured the height on the following morning.

Meanwhile, the U.S. forces that landed on Tsugatajima, southeast of the main Okinawa island, are being reinforced strongly. Our Garrison Forces are counterattacking the enemy and have already destroyed three tanks of the "Alligator" type and three landing barges.

At dusk of April 7, about 5,000 U.S. troops supported by 130 tanks landed on Nagomura in the northern part of the main Okinawa island. Japanese Forces are carrying out fierce counterattacks against the new invaders. In the first day of fighting the Japanese accounted for a large number of enemy troops besides putting 33 tanks out of action.

Late on the night of April 8, a death-defying band of the Japanese Army, commanded by Sublieutenant Nishioka, on board barges surprise-attacked the U.S. forces on Kamiyama Isle, west of the main Okinawa island, after breaking through the enemy's strict vigilance.

Arriving at the isle at 2 a.m. the next day, the Nishioka Unit carried out shock attacks at various places throwing the enemy into confusion. The Japanese blasted three guns and two machineguns besides killing or wounding a large number of enemy troops. All the men of the unit, their task completed with full success, returned to the base safely at 4 a.m. the same day.

From the air and sea, Japanese Special Attack Corps are continuing their relentless offensives against the U.S. surface forces around the main Okinawa island. On the night of April 8, a Japanese Special Sea Unit damaged one enemy destroyer and two large torpedo boats. The exact results are not known because all the members of the unit have not yet returned.

Between late night of April 9 and the following morning, Special Air Units of the Army and Navy attacked U.S. war vessels in the area west of Kateno when four pillars of flame were observed from the main Okinawa island. In the waters north of the Kerama group, two other pillars of flame were seen. All through the night the roar of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns could be heard.

By M. MATSUDA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE.—With the enemy in the Okinawa area continuing to conduct scouting operations, the roar of enemy carrier planes today filled the air over the islands in the Southwestern group from morning till night. It was reported today that two enemy destroyers accompanied by a submarine had appeared again southwest of XX in these waters.

From Superior Flight Petty Officer Tanaka came the first report that he had sighted some enemy war vessels—four aircraft carriers, two cruisers and six destroyers.

The commander spoke: "All right, take off immediately!" With darkness coming on, only the Rising Sun marks on the right arms of the attack unit members could be seen clearly as they lined up before headquarters. The correspondent looked around for some flowers to give these men who were leaving on a journey from which they would not return. But not even wild flowers grew on this island of rocks and weeds.

On this day one large carrier and a warship of unidentified category were bagged. All the planes had rammed into the enemy. Sublieutenant S, commander of the escorts, hurtled into a horde of Grummans while leading the bomb-loaded attackers and smashed himself and an enemy plane to doom.

COLLAPSE MENTIONED OF CHURCHILL REGIME

Bevin's Assault Upon Prime Minister, Other Factors Cause Speculation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—British political circles are a little out of breath as the result of the suddenness with which all parties of the Government have been caught up in the election whirlwind, and the same circles are now asking "how long will this sort of thing go on without the collapse of the Churchill Government?" according to a Reuters weekly news round-up from London.

Reuters said the storm dates from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's provocative speech to the Tory Party Conference some weeks ago when he deliberately challenged the Labor Party on the subject of nationalization and other aspects of its policy. But last week-end produced a transformation of the picture with such heavy Labor ministerial guns as Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, out for Tory scalps.

Leaders Enter Dispute

Three Labor Ministers entered the party-war at the week-end, the report added, but speeches of Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison pales beside the thunder of Bevin.

Significance of the Bevin assault upon the Tories and Churchill is inescapable as additionally to being the strongest individual Labor figure in the British Cabinet, Bevin throughout office has been personally most friendly toward Churchill whom he regards as a great war leader, Reuters said.

Churchill was not left long undefended. Within hours of Bevin's week-end attacks, Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information and powerful lieutenant of Churchill, leaped into the area with castigation of Bevin.

By the same evening, however, Arthur Greenwood, Opposition leader, was hitting back at Bracken.

Reuters declared that the question the political world is now asking is, "how long this sort of thing can go on without a collapse of the Government—Ministers sitting in amity round the Cabinet table for five days out of seven and then proceeding to the country to tear each other to pieces from public platforms?"

Unexpected Likely

"The more excited of political observers prophesy that any day may see the Labor precipitate dissolution by moving a vote of censure of Government on some key domestic issue like housing," Reuters said. "This would probably be the signal for the Labor Ministers in the Government to tender their resignation.

"There is a feeling among more cautious spirits at Westminster, however, that Labor Ministers do not consider the time quite ripe for this move. While they will therefore likely exercise some restraint in Parliament, there is, however, no doubt of the impatience of large sections of the Labor rank and file to have the gloves off with their traditional opponents."

Churchill in Difficulty

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—While the breath-taking political whirlwind continued to whip the threatening break up of Churchill's coalition cabinet, the Prime Minister found himself hard put to it to defend the Ministry of Information against Labor Party attacks in the Commons today, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill, in the midst of a threat to his war-time coalition Government, said that the Cabinet ministers could advocate conservatism or socialism on their own, but he would not tolerate criticism from those who "reflect on the actual policies pursued by the Government."

Virtually all London newspapers predicted that the war-time coalition will come to an early end.

Churchill was asked for the date on which the Ministry of Information might be disbanded and he replied he had "no statement" to make.

Emmanuel Shinwell, Laborite, immediately intervened with the suggestion that the salary of Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information, should be paid by the Conservative Party and not out of public funds in view of his new activities.

Churchill retorted that Bracken was speaking as a member of the Government and that at present he has been allowed greater freedom.

John Lawson, Laborite, asked if it was accepted that peace had broken out on the political front. Churchill replied, "There always has been peace and loyalty within but as we are by general consent [illegible] a political conflict it is natural that some disagreement should be found in our dealings with problems without." He stressed, however, "no statement has been made or will be tolerated or could be tolerated in the interests of the representative Government and ministerial association which reflects on the actual policy pursued by the Government."

Churchill explained, "I have never asked that Socialists should not advocate socialism, that Conservatives should not advocate conservatism, or even that Liberals should not advocate liberalism."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 10

Our troops, operating between the Drave and Vienna, further smashed the majority of the enemy attacks. Embittered fighting is going on in the city of Vienna at the Franz Joseph Railway Station, Public Hospital, Western Railway Station and Northwest of the eastern railway bridge. At the mouth of the March the opponent broadened his bridgehead by some kilometers to the northwest but not much ground was gained by the enemy between the March and the upper reaches of the Neutra despite numerous attacks.

Local fighting is staged southeast of Ratibor. After fierce artillery preparation the Soviets launched new attacks against the southern and western front of Breslau but they were warded off after minor loss of terrain. Vain attacks were again made by the enemy against Putzig Nehrung and in the western Vistula depression. The Soviets continued their attacks, supported by battleplanes and bomber formations as well as strong artillery fire against Koenigsberg with great numerical and material superiority but the gallant garrison is defending every house of the town with greatest tenacity.

No major changes occurred in the northern sector of the Western Front between Ems and Weser. In the face of the gallant opposition offered by our paratroops and grenadiers, the British pushed forward across the Meppen-Bramsche line gaining ground gradually. Between the lower reaches of the Weser and Hildesheim, the opponent with single assault groups advanced further to the east and moved close to Hanover. Further south the fighting has moved from the Weser to the Leine and Goettingen was lost after fierce fighting.

On the northern edge of the Ruhr district, north of the Sieg and in the eastern area of the Sauerland our divisions are withstanding the opponent who is launching non-stop attacks and despite several deep dents the frontline remained connected by repeated counterattacks. In the Thuringia forests the garrisons of numerous strong points are engaged in fighting with a superior enemy thus preventing the enemy from advancing further. Owing to our counterattacks at Schleusingen the enemy failed to gain much ground but the American armored formations pushed forward between Hildburghausen and the Main in a southeasterly direction.

At Schweinfurth effective flak artillery fire kept the enemy down. Our fighting groups which remained in the rear are attacking American supply columns and by this guerilla warfare are inflicting considerable casualties on the opponent. In the area northwest of Crailsheim the enemy is attempting to relieve a group encircled west of the town and fierce fighting is in progress with our counter-attacking formations. The enemy is still exerting pressure in the sector between Heilbronn and Ettlingen.

Our fighter and bomber formations effectively joined in the ground fighting with bombs and aircraft weapons and shot down 11 Anglo-American planes.

On the Ligurian coast the Anglo-Americans continued their attacks with strong forces and entered Massa after suffering heavy casualties while southwest of Lake Comacchio the attacking enemy after strongest artillery and bomber engagement pushed back our salient around Lugo.

In northwestern Dalmatia, our strong point garrisons are engaged in defensive fighting against continuous attacks of strong bandit forces.

During daytime Anglo-American terror formations bombed southern and northern Germany while at night British formations attacked central and northwestern Germany. Some 21 bombers mostly four-engined machines were shot down.

INFLATION MENACING U.S.

Domei

GENEVA, April 10.—The figures published in the report of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board regarding the financial situation in America are causing greatest anxiety, writes the special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian from New York.

It cannot be denied that despite the taxes and war loans, purchasing power was too great in the United States, the correspondent said. Continuing, he declared: Private assets in commercial and savings banks increased by $50,000,000,000 during the last five years. These put into savings banks increased by 62 per cent, and those subject to daily withdrawal by 129 per cent. The note circulation at the same time increased by $17,000,000,000.

A great part of this money was being withheld from circulation. It was quite clear that a serious inflation would be unavoidable if these sums were to flood a market not yet adequately supplied with civilian articles and means of transport. Inflation would then be followed by a serious economic crisis.

Meanwhile, according to the Daily Herald, President Roosevelt's advisers declared that economic control must be maintained after the war.

Senate Passes Lend-Lease

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The United States Senate passed and sent to the White House today the legislation for continuing lend-lease operations until June 30, 1946, according to a Washington dispatch. The passage came on a voice vote after the Republicans failed in an effort to strip from the measure a House provision permitting the foreign liquidation of war supplies after hostilities end.

VICTORY OR DEATH SLOGAN INSPIRES BERLIN CITIZENS

Surrender Is Far From Minds of Indomitable Germans Resolved to Fight to the End

By KAMEO YAMAWAKI
By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, April 8.—With the war cry "Victory or Death" the Germans are grimly determined to defend Berlin to the last. In preparation for the coming battle, every street in the Reich capital has been fortified—loopholes for guns have been made in the walls of houses, gun emplacements have been set up at intersections, barricades have been thrown across roads, tank traps have been dug, and guns of various calibers have been set up on the roofs of houses, in parks and at railway stations. Meanwhile, the four million people remaining in the capital are working with the slogan "Business as usual."

By conquering all hardships and difficulties the Germans aim finally to win victory. The thought of surrendering to the enemy is far from their minds—they know fully well what that would mean. They know that already numerous Germans, men and women, in the territories occupied by the Red Army have been sent to the interior of Russia to work in arms plants. Therefore, the Germans realize that if they lay down arms now it would mean that they would virtually become slaves.

Besides that, the Germans are fully aware of the chaos which prevails in the territories occupied by the anti-Axis forces. They have heard that in France, Belgium, and Italy starvation is threatening the people who are at the mercy of soldiers of the worst class.

A women physician who recently escaped from Aachen described the miserable conditions in that city in the following words:

"The American troops are carrying out every possible violence. All dwelling houses have been occupied by them. The Americans say that as the Germans have become inured to life underground on account of air raids, cave life is enough for them.

"Meetings of more than three Germans are prohibited and no one is permitted to go out after sunset. Women are subjected to unspeakable insults. The food supply has been extremely short, and milk is not available for babies. One mother barely managed to get some milk by giving an American soldier a valuable gold watch."

Can the Germans go to some safe place? The citizens of Berlin answer this question thus. "The enemy is in the south and if we go north, we will be stopped by the sea." Therefore, they must continue to fight to find a new way of life.

The ties linking Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union are weakening and it may even be said that they may soon become tired of fighting. Though the United States is following a policy of ending the war as speedily as possible so as to minimize its losses, American forces are suffering heavy casualities in the Pacific war theater. They may have to shed more blood in the future. It is by bleeding the enemy until he will be exhausted that Germany can find a way for revival. On the Western Front as well as the Eastern Front, each German must kill as many enemy troops as possible.

The determination of all members of the National Socialist Party is aptly expressed in the slogan "Victory or Death." The Reich authorities on April 1, instructed the Germans in the enemy-occupied territories to disturb the peace and order without regard to the means of attaining that aim. The famous patriotic song, "Defense of the Rhine" was broadcast recently. This song will not fail to arouse the patriotic fervor and fighting spirit of all the people of the Rhineland.

The enemy may launch a general drive against Berlin. For the people of the Reich there is no way but to defend their capital despite all hardships. The American, British, and Soviet forces intend to smash all towns and villages dear to the Germans on their way to Berlin from the east and west. But the citizens of Berlin have not lost heart. The time has already past to lament the destruction of cities and towns, and the devastation of famous historic structures and objects of art. It is now the determination of the people of Berlin to fight to the last.

Vice-Ministers Resign

Following the resignation of the Koiso Cabinet en bloc, 24 parliamentary vice-ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by the Government, it was announced on Wednesday. The system of parliamentary vice-ministers will, however, be continued and the Government will consider new nominations. With the cooperation of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, most probably the nominations will be made in favor of young men.

American Coal Issue Remains Unsolved; Operators Gloomy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—Chances are slim for an agreement between operators and soft coal miners in the United States who are negotiating for a new wage contract, says a Washington dispatch. A series of conferences is scheduled to be held today in Washington, the report further stated adding that over the week end both sides predicted that an agreement on principle at least would be reached tonight. However, now some operators are not too sure and they are of the opinion that the whole thing may have to be sent over to the War Labor Board after all. The report added that the miners are now working under a 30-day extension of their contract which expired on March 31.

7,000 GOODYEAR MEN IDLE

Tire Output Halted as Negotiations Over Dispute Deadlocked

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—Most of the 7,000 employes of the Goodyear Tire Company's plant No. 1 were idle today as Union and management representatives attempted to settle a dispute which led to an on again-off again six-day work stoppage of 300 mixing machine operators, according to an Akron, Ohio dispatch.

The stoppage, which began last Wednesday in protest against the discharge of a CIO United Rubber Worker committeeman operator, halted tire building and other operations at the plant.

The company agreed to reinstate the employe, but the 300 operators walked out for the third time yesterday when negotiations deadlocked on the question of disciplining him.

The management set production loss so far in the six-day stoppage at 35,000 military tires besides other rubber material.

To Seize Mines

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—President Roosevelt today ordered Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to seize and operate some 200 strike-bound "captive" soft-coal mines to assure continued production of vital war materials, according to a Washington dispatch.

The order covered mines in America's most important industrial centers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

10,000 Workers Idle

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Two strikes caused idleness for 10,000 war workers today, according to a Detroit dispatch. Six thousand were affected by a walkout of 110 inspectors at the Packard Motor Car Company and another 4,000 were idle at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company plants in a dispute over the discharge of minor union officials.

LABOR COMMITTEE MEETS

Conference in Washington Interested In San Francisco Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The 13-member administration committee of the recently formed World Labor Conference in Washington today to reduce to specific terms for presentation to the forthcoming San Francisco Conference its views on world peace organization, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is learned that at the same time the labor conference is determined to participate in all aspects of world problems at San Francisco rather than limit its activities to purely trade union matters.

The meeting presided over by Philip Murray, CIO President, included representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Soviet trade unions as well as European, Chungking and Latin-American trade unions.

Facts Worth Noting

Argentine Government

- Edelmiro Farrell—President
- Juan D. Peron—Vice-President. Also War Minister, Labor and Health Min.
- Cesar Ameghino—Acting Foreign Min. Also Finance Minister
- Vice-Adm. Alberto Tesisaire—Navy Min.
- Romulo Etcheverry—Justice and Education Minister
- Gen. Juan Pistarini—Public Works and Agriculture Minister
- Luis Colombo—Economics Minister
- Adm. Alberto Secalle—Interior Minister
- Adrian Escobar—Ambassador to U.S.
- Miguel A. Carcano—Ambassador to London
- Palacio Costa—Ambassador to Spain
- Carlos Brebbia—Ambassador to Vatican
- Eduard Ivet—Ambassador to Australia
- Felipe Espil—Ambassador to Brazil
- Alberto Uribur—Ambassador to Peru
- Carlos Quintana—Ambassador to Uruguay
- Alberto Candioti—Ambassador to Mexico
- Ricardo Oliveira—Minister to France

F.D.R. STRONGLY BACKS RECIPROCAL TRADE MOVE

Says Necessary for New World Cooperation to Replace Economic Warfare

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—Authorizing tariff reductions by 50 per cent below the present levels President Roosevelt in a message to Congress on March 26 urged the strengthening of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement's program, revealed the Times correspondent in Washington on March 28. Stating that the pending legislation drawn up by Robert Houghton, would accomplish this objective and therefore had his support, Roosevelt asserted:

"The coming total defeat of our enemies and of the philosophy of conflict and aggression gives us a new and a better chance than we have ever had to bring about conditions under which the nations of the world can substitute cooperation and sound business principles for warfare in economic relations.

"Britain and Canada still maintain certain high barriers against our exports just as we still have high barriers against theirs. Under the present act we do not have enough offered from these countries to serve as a basis for the further concessions we want from them.

"When the tariff agreements and other legislations which I have recommended are adopted and when a general organization of the United Nations and their various special agencies, including one on trade, have been created and are functioning, we shall have made a good beginning at creating a workable kit of tools for the new world international cooperation to which we all look biding United States membership in the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization formed at Virginia "Hot Springs."

Sending a first report commission on the proposed constitution of the new body, Roosevelt assured Congress that this was in no sense a relief organization and that America would retain complete freedom in the determining of her national agricultural policy.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE DE GAULLE IS REPORTED

2 French Air Force Officers Charged With Conspiring Against State Security

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 10.—A plot to assassinate General Charles de Gaulle was reported in the Paris newspaper Le Populaire this morning, according to a Paris dispatch. During the last few days, the state police had received information that an attempt against the life of a "very high French personality" was being prepared, the newspaper said.

The paper said that "one of the principals" of the plot was said to be traveling in a car with the tri-color cockade. The tri-color cockades are displayed only by cars used by ministry officials. The police and gendarmerie were warned and road-blocks were set up on the main roads.

"About 6 p.m. yesterday," the newspaper said "genedarmes at Saint Cyr Military School near Versailles stopped a car which was going in the direction of Paris and of which they had been given the number. Two arrested motorists were taken to the police barracks."

The newspaper added that "they were two fifth-column spies Jean Castandet and Drouard. The latter had forged papers in the name of the Chief Secretary to the Prefect of Oise Department. In the car a number of sub-machine-guns and rifles were found under the cushions as well as certain documents which it is to be hoped will enable the police to run to earth the leaders of this new terrorist organization."

Reuter enquiries at the Surete Nationale today failed to confirm the report of this plot. Official police quarters said Charles Tillon, Minister for Air, had last night ordered the arrest by the French Air Police of two air force officers, Castandet and Drouard charged with "conspiring against the security of the state."

Reuters report found it was true that they were found in possession of arms, but contrary to newspaper reports it has not been proved that they were also in possession of a detailed plan to assassinate General De Gaulle.

About 15 arrests in all have been made by the air police, and the Air Ministry said that leaflets have been distributed inciting the people to intercept food lorries and that treacherous French air force officers were the leaders.

Suzuki's Secretaries Picked

Naomi Nishimura and Takeshi Suzuki, both secretaries in the Board of Information, have been appointed private secretaries to the Prime Minister.

HISATOMI GIVEN NEW POST

Radio Corporation Executive Made Information Board Vice-President

Tatsuo Hisatomi, Director-General of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, who was formerly Vice-President of the Board of Information has been appointed vice-president of the same Board, succeeding Shigeo Miyoshi who tendered his resignation following the resignation of Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, it was announced by the Cabinet on Tuesday.

Mr. Hisatomi, 48, upon graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1922, was with the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun for sometime. In 1930, he became the head of the Political Section of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, and in 1938, was appointed editorial director of the Nichi Nichi. Later, he served with the Board of Information, and in December 1940 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Information in the first Konoye Cabinet and concurrently was the direction of the Propaganda Section of the General Affairs Bureau.

A year later, he became the head of the Propaganda Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He was the Director-General of the Cultural Publishing Society till he joined the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in November last year.

SHIMBU UNIT MEN SURE OF JAPANESE VICTORY

Youths of Special Attack Air Corps Take Off With Faith Others Will Carry On

Encouraged by the Commander of a certain Air Unit who expressed his firm determination to follow them soon, the men of the Shimbu Unit of the Special Attack Corps of the Army, calmly with smiles on their faces, hopped off from a certain base on their one-way trip to carry out their weighty mission of annihilating the enemy forces operating in the waters near the Okinawa Islands, it is reported by a Domei correspondent at a certain Army base.

Prior to the take-off, a certain Commander gave the youths of the Shimbu Unit encouraging words, saying, "The rise or fall of the Japanese Empire hinges on the Okinawa operations. Be calm and do your duty to the last and accomplish glorious feats. I pray for your health and success."

Sublieutenant Hayashi who was to lead the Unit replied, "We who are to shoulder the destiny of the country are unflinchingly resolved to complete our duties in close cooperation with one another."

Seen Off by Commander

Following that, the Air Commander who went to the base to see off the youths who were to start out on a trip from which they never expected to return, gave the following instructions:

"The time has come for which the Shimbu Unit had waited long. You must have become impatient for the delay of the issuance of the order. I have brought up the Shimbu Unit and am proud of you all. The time has come when you can manifest your fighting skill and spirit. The mission of the Special Attack Corps is, of course, to smash the enemy surface craft. You can be assured that many others coming after you will carry on to the last. As to the results of your action, either I or the others can not witness with their own eyes, but the gods will be your witnesses. Do not fail to smash one vessel with one plane. Air operations will continue, and I will take part in them in your wake."

Following the send-off ceremony, the men of the Shimbu Unit were entertained with 'Ohagi,' sweet cakes and other things while talking cheerfully with their comrades. They all wore red mufflers which symbolized their burning fighting spirit, and the bands tied around their foreheads were decorated with cherry blossoms. On their backs, they each carried a little doll which they regarded as their mascot. With their faces beaming with expectation and hopes, the youths of the Shimbu Unit responded to the thundering hand clappings and shouts of the people who gathered at the base to see the gallant fighting men off on their glorious expedition.

Before the take-off, Sublieutenant Hayashi and the others told the Domei correspondent that they had nothing specially to say, but they were confident in ultimate victory of Japan in the current war. They further remarked that they would do their duty, with firm faith that the others will carry on.

After the men of the Shimbu Unit hopped off from the base, the Air Commander said, "All the officers and men of the Japanese Forces are members of the Special Attack Corps. I wish that the people behind the guns will witness with their eyes how resolutely and yet calmly the men of the Special Attack Corps start on their one-way trip. I hope that the people on the home front will endure all eventualities and privations till victory is ours, remembering the sacrifices made by the youths of the Special Attack Corps. There is no need of encouraging the youths who are ready to give their all for the nation, but as I have brought up those youths who have taken off today, I have come here particularly to see them off. I have seen them off with a smile on my face, but I am sad to the core."

Determination Shown

Before their departure, Sublieutenant Hayashi and others recorded their determination in writings which follow:

"Commander of a Unit ready to sink enemy warships instantaneously," and "Ready to give my all to sink enemy craft." written by Sublieutenant Hayashi.

"I'll do it," by Sublieutenant Ito.

"Human-bullet attack," by Sergeant Magotani.

"Ready to do my utmost to serve the nation," by Sublieutenant Shibuya.

"Sink enemy craft with one strike," by Corporal Kamizu.

"I am in a state of 'nought'" by Sublieutenant Tanaka.

"Carry through," by Corporal Ishiga.

"Fighting spirit," by Corporal Saito.

"Sure enemy annihilation," by Sublieutenant Tomoeda.

QUICK PRODUCTION URGED OF PEOPLE'S WEAPONS

Required to Equip People for Close-Range Fighting Peculiar To Character, Tada Says

The need for quick production of "people's weapons," was emphasized by Lieutenant General Dr. Reikichi Tada, Chairman of the Scientific Mobilization Society, in a press interview, thus seconding the statement of Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki at his first press conference. He said:

"There are two types of warfare, that is, distant warfare and close-range warfare," stated the Lieutenant General. "The enemy attack on the mainland by B-29's is an instance of the former, but the type of warfare suited to Japan at this moment is close-range fighting, or the so-called bamboo-lance fighting. This does not, of course, mean fighting with bamboo-lances, but with scientific weapons fit for the people.

"These include barricades against tanks, hand-grenades, rockets, planes for the Special Attack Corps, and many others. The urgent need is to secure increased production of these weapons by every possible means. They may be easily produced in underground factories or in the establishments transferred to safe localities, with domestic materials. The people's weapons, which are the weapons for close-range fighting, are best suited to Japanese temperament.

"A striking feature of Japanese industry before the war was the development of small and medium-sized factories, where the people's weapons can now be produced in large quantities. This is the time to mobilize these factories for the production of the required weapons.

"The production of these weapons adequate for the requirements may certainly be attained by the total mobilization of scientific resources."

Ito Heads Health Bureau

Kinji Ito, Director of the Insurance Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, on Tuesday was appointed Director of the National Health Bureau of the same Ministry, while Ichiro Aoyagi, Chief Secretary of the Ministry, was appointed as his successor the same day. Mr. Ito was formerly connected with the Civil Administration Department of the Kwantung Bureau and was transferred to the directorship of the Insurance Bureau in August last year. During his tenure of office he undertook the revision of the Post Office Life Insurance Law.

NEW VICE-MUNITIONS HEAD

Etsusaburo Shiina Given New Post Succeeding Takeuchi

Etsusaburo Shiina, Director of the General Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, has been promoted to the post of Vice-Minister of the same Ministry, succeeding Kakichi Takeuchi who tendered his resignation following the resignation of Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida, it was announced on Tuesday. For the time being Mr. Shiina will remain as Acting-Director of the Total Mobilization Bureau, it is further revealed.

Mr. Shiina, 48, a nephew of the late Count Shimpei Goto, hails from Iwate Prefecture. Upon graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1923, he was dispatched to Manchoukuo in 1933. While there, he contributed greatly toward the economic and industrial development of Manchoukuo by participating in the establishment of the five-year project.

In 1939, he became the head of the Fifth Section of the temporary Commodity Price Investigation Bureau of the now defunct Commerce and Industry Ministry, and in the following year was appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau.

In October 1941, he became Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, and two years later, was appointed Chief Civil Administrator of the Army and concurrently Director of the General Affairs Bureau. With the founding of the Munitions Ministry in November 1943, he became Director of the General Mobilization Bureau.

Art Institute Opens

The Navy Munitions Art Research Institute, with 30 artists from Kyoto, was opened at an inaugural ceremony held at a certain national school in Kyoto on Tuesday. This new art institute was organized with the backing of the Maizuru Naval Station to carry out research work through which to increase Japan's war potentiality through art. Keigetsu Kikuchi and other nationally-known art experts head this new organ whose membership is limited to some of the best art brains in the country.

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Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, [illegible], Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Siboiga, Teloek-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible], Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.

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'FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN' IS SPIRIT OF JAPANESE

Motive Power Will Lead 100 Million People on Road to Victory, Says Gen. Minami

"The great way to victory is to be found in the spirit which causes every soldier and every national to fight to the last man," General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, declared, following his special broadcast to the Imperial Forces and residents fighting in the Okinawa area on Tuesday evening, reports the Asahi.

"On being asked to send a message of encouragement to our forces fighting in the Okinawa, I felt at first like backing out," said General Minami.

"I believe that it would be more to the point to urge the nation to sit tight and to fulfil their duty in their respective positions. Today there is no separate battle or home front. In Japan there is no need to call to the 'men at the battle front,' nor to speak of 'we of the home front.' The spirit of all the 100-million people is one and the same. We shall fight on right through to the final victory. I acceded to the request to send a message of encouragement to the men in the Okinawas in the hope that the entire nation would listen in.

"We must send to the men fighting on the Okinawas, solid and substantial strength. We must lift all worry from their minds. Not only should we tell them 'not to worry' but give them proof that there is no cause for worry. We must honestly admit that our aircraft, ships, arms and ammunition have not been sufficient so far for fighting the United States and Britain. It is our bounden duty to send our men sufficient war materials to fight the enemy. I have noted evidence of instability among the people, due to the evacuation programs and damage caused by enemy air attacks, which trend cannot be allowed to grow.

"As is written in our literature, we must strengthen our minds with the determination to fight to the last man with the conviction that we shall be able to serve as long as we have life. When a man makes up his mind to die, he is at his strongest. I have been a close acquaintance of Admiral Kantaro Suzuki for a long time. When Admiral Suzuki was an instructor at the Military and Naval Colleges, I was yet a student; but I was brought into close touch with him through the Privy Council of late. Thus, I know the Admiral's heart. Admiral Suzuki is always saying, 'The great way to victory is to be found in the spirit which causes every soldier and every national to fight to the last man.'

"I believe that the fact that such a man is heading our new Cabinet is full proof that our highest administrative policy will be aimed at fighting through thoroughly to the last. Let us make a promise to our fellow-nationals now fighting on the Okinawas; that we shall fight for the defence of our soil, strive to bolster our war production and to fight it out in the same spirit which reigns supreme in their minds. The best message of encouragement to the people in the Okinawas would be fully to carry out this promise."

WINNING ESSAYS DECIDED

Examination Committee Selects Four for 'Tokutomi Soho Prize'

Four persons, including Shinji Okada of Fuse City in Osaka Prefecture, will be awarded the "Tokutomi Soho Prize" for their excellent essays on the subject "The Origin of Shintoism and Its Development."

The selection was made by an examination committee consisting of Dr. Genchi Kato, professor at Komazawa University; Dr. Naoichiro Ueki, professor at Kokugakuin University; Dr. Takao Yamada, chancellor of Jingu Koggakan University; Dr. Naoichi Miyaji, professor at Tokyo Imperial University; Shuko Shirayanagi, popular historian; Soho Tokutomi; and Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the board of directors of the Mainichi Shimbun.

The four prize winners will be given ¥500 each on their essays. Mr. Okada is professor at the Shimizudani Higher Girls' School in Osaka Prefecture. The three others are Sachio Sato, Shin Hasegawa and Yoshio Yoshino.

Reopening Asakusa Theaters

Asakusa moving picture theaters will be reopened from today, April 12, with the Asakusa Shochiku Eiga Gekijo opening first. Also to commence holding shows again are the Joban-za, Denki-kwan, Tokyo Kurabu and Chiyoda-kwan, the last to be opened early in May at the latest.

Obituary

Major General Tomojiro Imaizumi, retired, passed away of old age at his Zeze home in Otsu City on April 9. He was 83 years old.

Kimbei Matsumura, 58, Vice-Director of the General Affairs Department of the Foodstuff Corporation, died at his Kanda home on March 30.

Heroes of Yiojima Defend Homeland With Grim Determination to the Last

By S. SHISHIKURA
Of the Military Press Corps

Yiojima was not only the narrowest theater of war in the world but also the severest which has ever before been known.

The island which covers 8,000,000 tsubo, is eight-odd miles round and is from 50 to 100 meters above sea-level. The ground is even. If you enlarge Ueno Park by 30 times you will get some idea of what Yiojima is really like.

Not a single drop of water was obtainable from under the ground. There was no fighting against this arrangement of nature. The effect of the geographical condition of the island on operations is such as to make it absolutely impossible for persons without any intimate knowledge of the art of warfare to conceive of. It is beyond us to form the remotest idea of the difficulties with which Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi found himself confronted while he was commanding the Japanese Forces on Yiojima.

The peculiar condition and character of Yiojima severely limited the operations to be engaged in on the island and the life to be lived there.

I came to this island before the enemy landed on it and had the opportunity of acquainting myself thoroughly with the sort of man Lieutenant General Kuribayashi was. By visiting various parts of the island I acquired a knowledge of the peculiar character of the island.

Led by Lieutenant General Kuribayashi, all the officers and men under him have just made a general attack. The death in action of Lieutenant General Kuribayashi has now been confirmed. He has been promoted to the rank of General as an act of grace from the Throne. I am convinced that General Kuribayashi was a hero of modern times. My impression of the hero Kuribayashi as he was on Yiojima is given below.

"I will die here!" said Lieutenant General Kuribayashi to me, pointing to Yiojima and it was clear he had made up his mind to do what he said.

Rejecting the common sense conception of directing an army from the rear, he acted with resolution in advancing to Yiojima, his headquarters. By directing his army from the front instead of from the rear, he was able to get the officers and men under him to be united in purpose with him.

Though this island was the foremost front position, the atmosphere of this island was like the atmosphere of a peaceable block of barracks. The rays of the sun were soft. The white bark of the trees peculiar to the island was aglow. Joyous were the notes of the bush-warblers and other birds as they flew from tree to tree. The wind was warm. Everything on the island was tranquil.

"I am afraid that the bush-warblers and bananas will not be of any great help to us in our struggle with the enemy."

There was a broad smile on his face as he thus spoke. After a pause, he added:

"Not a single woman or child is here. There used to be but they have moved. So there is nothing to worry me now."

These words implied that he could fight to his heart's content, if once hostilities began on the island, with no women or children to worry his mind.

The island was comprised of barracks, to all intents and purposes, with none about but soldiers and civilians in the army.

Lieutenant General Kuribayashi had on rubber-soled socks. He was carrying a slender stick with the support of which he walked up and down. He would help soldiers who were lost and personally conduct them to their destination.

There were few days which did not witness Lieutenant General Kuribayashi going on foot to inspect the neighborhood. These inspection trips on foot enabled him to acquaint himself closely with the details of the geographical conditions of the island and with the conditions among which the soldiers and men under

They also enabled him to ascertain the extent to which his orders to the men under him were understood by every one of them and the degree of the closeness with which they were carried out.

In short, thanks to these inspection trips made on foot, Lieutenant General Kuribayashi could take hold of the minds of all the officers and men under his direction. Turning to me, Lieutenant General Kuribayashi said that it was a matter of great importance to him to grasp the minds of those under him. He said not a single word about his tired legs, after a long inspection trip on foot.

Returning from one of his customary morning walks for inspection purposes, Lieutenant General Kuribayashi took out the towel he carried at his waist, and wiped his face and neck which were dirty. Then, he showed it to me.

The towel was now yellowish with dirt and ashes. He had no thought of washing either his dirty face and hands or the towel which was dirty beyond description. It was in his mind to save as much water as possible. In order to economize water he did not give himself a hot bath.

"I wonder how long a Japanese can go without taking a hot bath," he said to me, jokingly.

There was no subsidiary food for him and his men so they used to make soup with dried vegetables. This practice was discontinued after a while.

The men under Lieutenant General Kuribayashi knew the way in which he was economizing water so, none of them thought of washing themselves with water in the morning. No doubt, they knew the importance of water and realized that though they could do without food for 10 days, they could not do without water even for five days.

Almost instinctively the men under Lieutenant General Kuribayashi set to work to build a water reservoir. They managed to get rain water by means of empty bottles or tins tied to tree branches.

After the sun set the island became black quickly. The island was visited by enemy planes so frequently that lights were prohibited, and not controlled, throughout the island. Thus there was not a single light to be seen on the island at night. The men worked and held maneuvers in the dark.

Lieutenant General Kuribayashi used to sing military songs together with his aides and the men on duty. He took great pleasure in reciting Chinese poems, a form of entertainment particularly loved by him, repeating the same poems several times.

Under the starry sky he talked and discussed much with his subordinates. In one of these talks under the starry sky, he confessed that as a young man he had a very strong desire to become a journalist. I was immensely pleased by his admission.

He spoke much about reporting, propaganda, the direction of public opinion, and the extension of the freedom of discussion.

One day Lieutenant General Kuribayashi entrusted me with a message which he wanted to send to Taketora Ogata, an intimate friend of his. Let me put it in parentheses that Ogata, State Minister, in a radio broadcast to Yiojima on February 22 said that he had accepted the message from Lieutenant General Kuribayashi, and that the words spoken by Mr. Ogata in the broadcast in reply to the message from Lieutenant General Kuribayashi were heard by the Lieutenant General and the men under him in the midst of the booming of cannons.

Lieutenant General Kuribayashi was a good composer of Japanese poems. I learned from his aide that Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma had made the admission that he had no hope of beating him as a composer.

I once asked Lieutenant General Kuribayashi why he had not composed poems lately and his prompt answer was that he had made up his mind not to compose any more poems until the position on the island had been completed.

While the work of building the position was proceeding, he refused to entertain himself by playing chess, one of his favorite pastimes. Lieutenant General Kuribayashi had put his heart more into the work of completing the position on the island.

There was a deficiency in the supply of iron and concrete for the position. Once Lieutenant General Kuribayashi said to me that the enemy was a liberal user of ammunition. Let me put it in parentheses that in the first two days of its attempt at landing on the island the enemy used one kilogram of shells and bombs per tsubo.

Lieutenant General Kuribayashi was concerned about planes. He was anxious to see lots of planes made available to the men under him.

It was evident that Lieutenant General Kuribayashi had resigned himself to a fight with the enemy made by him unaided by planes which are absolutely necessary in a modern war. When this thought flashed across my mind, I had no courage to look into his eyes.

Those men under Lieutenant General Kuribayashi who had organized themselves into a special closing-in corps had dug themselves under the ground where they waited for an opportunity to use the mines held in their arms. Each member of the corps saw to it that he killed scores of foes in his attack with his mine.

I saw members of the corps watching their opportunity of attacking the enemy in narrow holes, their ears catching the footsteps of foes walking above them. Their spirit was the spirit of Lieutenant General Kuribayashi who was determined to fight a superior enemy without the aid of an air force. The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on Yiojima and the men under him felt the same way and thought in the same terms.

Lieutenant General Kuribayashi once said to me that he and his men had to rely on their spiritual power to overcome the scientific power at the command of the enemy. My heart ached at these words.

It occurred to me that a fight made without planes and in which one cannot be sure of his supplies must indeed be hard. Yet Lieutenant General Kuribayashi and his men fought such a hard fight.

Mr. Ogata said that the heroes of Yiojima were all of them Nankos and fought in the way in which Kusunoki Masashige had fought. The fight of the heroes of Yiojima was the fight of the wrath of men defending Japan.

As I bow to the spirits of the heroes of Yiojima I find myself consumed by indignation against the enemy and this indignation changing rapidly into an intense desire to crush and beat him in revenge.

Kawanishi Plant Wins Praise for Producing New Superior Planes

The Kawanishi Aircraft Company has received a congratulatory telegram from Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Aircraft Board in the Munitions Ministry, praising the concern in the production of new types of aircraft which have given hard blows to enemy planes which came raiding between March 18 and 20.

POLICE ARE DETERMINED TO DEFEND METROPOLIS

New Metropolitan Police Chief Seeks People's Cooperation During Enemy Raids

"I am resolved to defend the metropolis against the enemy by concentrating the whole strength of the Metropolitan Police toward this. No doubt enemy raids carried out from bases in Mariana and Yiojima will intensify but we are prepared for any state of emergency."

Thus, declared Kingo Machimura, new Chief of the Metropolitan Police, in greeting the whole staff of the Metropolitan police and the chiefs of the fire stations under the supervision of the metropolitan police when he held his first meeting with newspapermen at 10 a.m. on Tuesday at his headquarters.

"Since my arrival in the metropolis, I have noticed that there is an atmosphere of restlessness, the cause of which may perhaps be laid to the people losing their usual calm through evacuation and other problems," he said.

"However under such circumstances it is difficult to defend the capital against raids nor can the people's efforts be directed properly toward vital production if they loose the will to fight. The people must be more daring and ready against anything with the spirit of self-ramming in defending the metropolis, no matter against what odds.

"Unless the Metropolitan Police Force and people of the metropolis join hands we cannot win against the enemy. The police authorities will do their utmost along these lines and ask for the wholehearted cooperation of the people."

Fighter Plane Named

The crack new fighter plane of the Japanese Army which has been scoring such brilliant victories over the enemy air force in decisive combats has been named the "Hayate." It has four propellers and combines the beauty and grace of the "Hayabusa" plane and the sturdiness and strength of the "Shoki." As its name implies it is a fast plane, good at high altitude.

Hiranuma Sees Suzuki

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, new President of the Privy Council, called on Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki at the latter's official residence on Tuesday morning for a conference.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, April 11

OUR EXPECTATIONS OF NEW FOREIGN MINISTER TOGO

ASAHI—The announcement of Shigenori Togo's appointment as Foreign Minister, has strengthened confidence in the new Cabinet yet another degree. A cabinet newly established as a deliberate political change "in the face of the enemy" has to start with more than usual determination. It is, moreover, obvious that the nation hopes the new Cabinet will be the last wartime Cabinet. While thus the people's hope and trust in the Suzuki Cabinet are extremely great, we wish to emphasize the high hopes pinned on the new Foreign Minister.

The international situation has shown important changes since the time when the present new Foreign Minister was the foreign chief in the Tojo Cabinet, and we may say there has never been a period when the task of our country's diplomacy was as difficult as it is today. With the difficult situation of Germany, the present stage of the Japanese-American war centering around the decisive battle of the Okinawas with the need for a further development of the policy vis-a-vis China and with the Soviet Union's notification of non-renewal of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, confident and positive diplomacy is called for.

The field of diplomatic activity has been considerably narrowed down and unprecedented difficulties have been added to the shaping and enforcement of diplomatic policies. There is no need to explain how difficult a task it is to cope with such a situation and to develop the Empire's wartime diplomacy. It is for this reason indeed that high expectations rest on the new Foreign Minister a man of past career, sound judgement, good personality, and firm convictions.

In the face of today's war situation and international situation, there were two views in our country concerning the trend of wartime diplomacy. One of them was that the enforcement of diplomacy had to depend on the drift of the war situation; the other stressed throughout autonomous initiative on the part of diplomacy. And we cannot help sympathizing in an all-out way with the new Foreign Minister, as he has ever been a man to believe in autonomous initiative on the part of diplomacy. There is no longer any room for doubt but that from the viewpoint of a total war, armed warfare and diplomatic warfare are as two wheels of a cart. Thus, if still today there persists such differences of opinion concerning wartime diplomacy, it is simply because of a difference of views concerning the meaning and tasks of diplomacy.

If diplomacy is interpreted from a narrow viewpoint as the handling of international issues by diplomatico-technical officials, then one may perhaps come to the ultimate conclusion that today our country has almost no chance nor field for diplomatic activity. However, if, as we have repeatedly advocated, diplomacy is interpreted, along with military affairs, as one of the highest functions of the State, and if the view is taken that the ideals of diplomacy are in accord with the war aims and are determining the character and the trend of the war; then, diplomacy must always maintain firmly its autonomous initiative and must prosecute the aims of the State in parallel with armed warfare.

How, then, ought the new Foreign Minister to set the autonomous initiative of diplomacy into motion realistically? Needless to say, the two greatest tasks of our country's diplomacy are the policies vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and China. A start must be made from a close re-examination of the Shigemitsu diplomacy, and the proper road for our decisive wartime diplomacy to advance on must be determined.

The wartime diplomacy of the Empire has now reached the point where a great development and a great turn have become necessary. But this definitely does not aim at a change in the fundamental trend of our diplomacy: it aims at a great innovation of the fundamental attitude in the enforcement of diplomacy. And this is not a problem concerning the Foreign Minister alone, but a problem concerning the war leaders of our country as a whole. The diplomacy of the Empire already can no longer attain its actual enforcement apart from thorough war prosecution and the attainment of the aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

But for this end, it is necessary above all to overcome the narrow-minded and conventional attitude and views concerning diplomacy, and, after all, concerning the war as a whole. If diplomacy can be propelled only after domestic politics have been fully considered, then it may be said that this requires a turn and innovation in our very domestic politics as such. The autonomous initiative of diplomacy is possible only on the basis of a healthy domestic structure of the State. We believe that the main tasks of the new Foreign Minister are in the points we have described.

OUR EXPECTATIONS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF INFORMATION BOARD

YOMIURI-HOCHI — The Suzuki Cabinet has obtained Hiroshi Shimomura as the President of the Information Board. Both, concerning his career and ability, Mr. Shimomura is undoubtedly a most suitable man for this post.

Upon assumption of his post, the President of the Information Board clarified his policy concerning future information and propaganda activities. Pledging, first, that efforts would be made to keep the people as much as possible informed on the true situation, he also said, secondly, that the vox populi will be given publicity in the papers. This was indeed a very reassuring statement.

Propaganda is not always almighty as generally believed, but is rather an auxiliary factor. It is possible to make a success of 80 per cent appear as a 100 per cent success, by the power of propaganda. Likewise a 100 per cent failure can be camouflaged into an 80 per cent one. But one cannot hope to show a failure as a success.

If political measures are successfully executed, the propaganda for enforcing the measures will by itself work successfully. If one attempts to patch up or settle failure in the execution of political measures by means of propaganda, he is overrating the power of propaganda.

We cannot help saying that it is dangerous that such mistaken ideas are generally believed in. It is first essential to reassert the auxiliary position of propaganda.

However, we cannot say that we have skillfully conducted our propaganda. The drawbacks of our propaganda efforts lie in the fundamental method. In conducting propaganda, it is essential to understand human nature, that is, to grasp the psychology of the people. This is by no means a difficult science. Everyone ought to have full knowledge of it so long as he has some experience in human life. Let us take the instance of the fall of Saipan Island and the heroic death of the Japanese Garrison troops there. Why couldn't the Japanese people weep to their hearts' content at the report of the fall of that Island? The people wished to give themselves to their grievance, which was soothed however by some remarks of condolence in the newspapers. Why were the people thus prevented from giving free play to their feelings?

If propaganda is said to have been poor, then it is because the natural movement of the human mind was forgotten, and fundamentally its spontaneity was disregarded. With the new President who is known as a connoisseur of man, it is hoped that the method of information and propaganda will be employed which truly grasps the mind of the people.

Keio Professor Wins Essay Contest Given By Italy-Japan Body

The Japan-Italy Society announced the winners of the Leonardo da Vinci essay contest for which prizes were offered by Italy, said the Asahi on Wednesday. The first prize of ¥500 was won by Rokuro Sawara, Keio University professor, who wrote an essay entitled "The Tower of Italy." The second prize of ¥300 was given to Toshio Yamaguchi, while the ¥100 third prize went to Jiro Suzuki of the Japan-Italy Society.

Revising Cabinet Meeting

At the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, it was agreed among the Cabinet members present that in addition to the regular Cabinet meetings which are held on Tuesdays and Fridays the Government should arrange for members of the Cabinet to meet when occasion arises at night in special sessions or informal talks for the sake of dispatch in the conduct of important state affairs. The Cabinet members in the daytime have their hands full with administrative affairs, with little time left for use in meeting one another apart from the regular Cabinet meetings. Hence the decision of the Cabinet that the Government should see to members of the Cabinet meeting at night to ensure that affairs of state importance will be attended to quickly.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1945

The New Foreign Minister's Policy

What Japan's foreign policy will be under Shigenori Togo, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, is indicated by at least three factors. One is the public statement of policy which Mr. Togo made on Tuesday afternoon in his first press interview since assuming his new post. Another is the record of Mr. Togo's past achievements and commitments. And still another is the unalterable basic position in which Japan finds herself today with respect to her relations with the rest of the world. All three of these factors fit in together to form one complete and consistent picture.

In his formal statement, the new Foreign Minister clearly enumerated the following facts: The present war is a war of self-defense in which Japan was compelled to take up arms by the unjust pressure of America and Britain, as tacitly admitted by these enemies themselves. In fighting for her own self-defense, however, Japan is also fighting for a concord among the nations of the world based on the principles of reciprocity and equality, which means that Japan is fighting at the same time for the liberation of the various countries and races of Greater East Asia, for it is only through the vindication of such a concord based on reciprocity and equality that the existence of Japan and the welfare of the entire Greater East Asiatic region can be assured. In opposing these aims, America and Britain, motivated by a perverted lust for world hegemony, are blocking the progress of humanity and are engrossed in a destructive threat to peace. Japan's aims, on the other hand, to secure her own existence and the autonomy and independence of East Asia, are not only constructive but are also perfectly in accord with international justice. Firmly convinced of these facts, the people of Japan possess a motive and a determination which will enable them to attain their aims however great may be the difficulties which may confront them.

This statement unequivocably makes it clear that the new Foreign Minister conceives of the diplomatic policy of Japan as being inextricably linked with the winning of the war. Diplomacy does not constitute a separate sphere of activity distinct from the other activities of the Government, but under the conditions of present-day total warfare constitutes an integral part of the nation's all-out efforts for victory. Diplomacy, domestic administration, and military operations all constitute but aspects of the single all-pervading national effort to win the war, for only in the unrelenting pushing of the war to final victory can the preservation of Japan, the liberation of East Asia, and the establishment of lasting world peace be attained. The new Foreign Minister's statement has left no room for any delusion that diplomacy is a means for attaining the nation's objectives through some legerdemain divorced from victory in the war.

Giving weight to this conception of Japan's foreign policy is the man who stands behind this statement. The personality, character, and past record of Foreign Minister Togo constitute an impressive proof of the sincerity and firm resolve with which he has expressed his views. How well he knows that Japan has no other course than that which he has outlined can be gathered from the fact that it was he who, during his previous term of office as the first Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, directed the final phases of the crucial diplomatic negotiations with the United States just prior to the outbreak of the war, and that it was he who occupied the seat of direct responsibility when Japan finally decided that the intractably perverse Anglo-American attitude left no choice but to resort to arms. Having experienced most directly the provocative oppression of the enemy, and having directly participated in the decision for a recourse to arms, Mr. Togo, above all others, must feel the impelling necessity of pushing the war undeviatingly through to its final conclusion. He is therefore most eminently the appropriate leader of Japan's wartime diplomacy at a time when the war has reached its most vitally decisive stage. The serious determination with which he has returned at this time to his former post at the helm of the nation's diplomacy, coupled with his well-known personal trait of vigorous perseverance, provide an unmistakable proof of what is meant by the characterization of the recent Cabinet change as a strengthening of the nation for final victory.

Finally, it should be noted that whatever the statement made by Mr. Togo, whatever his past record and character, there is no change in Japan's basic policy. There is no essential difference in this regard between the new Foreign Minister and his immediate predecessor, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu. Mr. Shigemitsu rendered invaluable service in elaborating the ideology of the Greater East Asiatic principle and in formulating the international structure of which the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations is its formal embodiment. Mr. Togo can be expected to carry out the further pursuit of this course which has thus been charted. Indeed such a continuation does not rest on the individual choice of Mr. Shigemitsu or of Mr. Togo; it is based on the inalterable circumstance of Japan's basic national polity in relation to the rest of the world. Japan's own existence, the welfare of her neighbors of the Greater East Asiatic brotherhood of nations, and the future peace of the world inexorably dictate this course and this course alone. Confronted by the menace of Anglo-American oppression, there can be no other course to pursue than to push the present unavoidable war to its final conclusion.

Foreign Minister Togo's policy represents the consistent and natural continuation and implementation of the basic policy. Once the die was cast with the opening of the present war, from Mr. Togo to Mr. Tani, from Mr. Tani to Mr. Shigemitsu, and now from Mr. Shigemitsu back to Mr. Togo again, the foreign policy of Japan has been consistent and unchanged. Varying emphases there must inevitably be to conform to the fluctuating exigencies of the time, but the basic aims and basic policy of Japan remain ever constant. The return of Mr. Togo means the adaptation of Japanese diplomacy to the latest need for the strengthening of the nation's structure to conform with the latest developments, but the foreign policy of Japan remains as ever to promote a lasting world peace based on international justice under which Japan's existence and the welfare of the nations of East Asia and of the world may be rendered fully secure.

A Year Ago Today
April 12, 1944

King Victor Emmanuel III, in a broadcast allegedly addressed to the Italian people, announced that he was withdrawing from public affairs in favor of his son, Crown Prince Umberto, on the day anti-Axis forces "enter Rome" to further "national unity." The King also announued that his son's title would be "Lieutenant General of the Realm."

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The largest naval appropriation bill in American history was introduced in the House of Representatives, according to a Washington report. The bill carried a $32,647,000,000 appropriation for the navy for the year beginning July 1, and this amount increased the naval figures since July 1, 1940 to $330,000,000,000.

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Powerful Japanese Units occupied a section of the enemy position west of Lake Logtak on the Imphal plains at daybreak after a general attack launched at midnight on April 11, it was disclosed.

U.S. GREED

Senators Begin Expressing Their True Thoughts

The following article is taken from a recent issue of Time:

Three Senators began to feel the inward stirrings of manifest destiny. Up to the rostrum went a brief resolution from Tennessee's Kenneth McKellar, the premier spoilsman of the Senate. It carried diplomatic dynamite. Modestly, it called on the U.S. to acquire:

All 1,400 Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific (including the Carolines, Marshalls and Marianas), plus the Bonin Islands, Marcus, Loochoo and Formosa.

Bermuda and all other islands in the West Indies now owned by European nations (the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, Curacao, Guadeloupe, etc.).

The Galapagos Islands, off South America (now owned by Ecuador).

The resolution went unnoticed for all of an hour. Then North Carolina's Robert Rice Reynolds gained the floor. This was obviously something which demanded attention from the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. He liked the McKellar resolution so well he read it to the Senate again. Then he opened up: "But, Mr. President, I go further than Bermuda. I think we ought to take Bimini and Nassau, only about 50 miles off the coast of Florida . . . We should not only take the islands which belong to the British there, but we should discuss the appraised value of those islands and deduct their value from what Great Britain owes us as a result of World War I and World War II. . . .

"Mr. President, insofar as our brothers of France are concerned, they are now very grateful for all the assistance we have given them. I think we should ask them to let us have the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. They are quite small, but we could use them to good advantage. . . . We should have them appraised. . . ."

His imagination skimming about the North Atlantic, Bob Reynolds had another brain wave: "And if possible, we should make some agreement of a friendly nature to get a portion of . . . . Greenland and Iceland. . . ."

Wants all Islands

This was all very gratifying to Senator McKellar, except that Bob Reynolds seemed to be running for a touchdown with McKellar's ball. Hastily Senator McKellar rose to explain that he had intended to make a speech later on, expanding his ideas. But when it came to islands around the Panama Canal, he was for taking them all. And it might be, he added, that the U.S. would need some islands farther north. He just wanted to assure the distinguished Senator from North Carolina that the resolution could always be amended to take in more territory.

Senator Reynolds: "Certainly And I rather imagine that the Senator had in mind the acquisition of Cocos Island, which is owned by Costa Rica. . . ."

Senator McKellar: "All the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific near the Panama Canal are included."

The conversation was as heady as old bourbon to Kentucky's "Happy" Chandler. After all, he had made a trip around the world; he knew the U.S. need for more territory. Cried he: "I just want to assure the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from North Carolina that I will be with them when the showdown comes. . ."

Senator Reynolds: "Mr. President, the Senator's statement has certainly been a fine one. I know the Senator from Tennessee is greatly encouraged by it."

Senator McKellar: "Indeed, I am."

But Buncombe Bob Reynolds, a man of free-wheeling imagination, now launched out anew, this time south of the border. "Mr. President . . . there are a couple of vast areas lying just north of Brazil which belong to the French and the British. By the way, the third parcel of land belongs to the Dutch. There are three different countries located on the coast. One belongs to the British, one to the Dutch and one to the French. All of them owe money to the United States and we might respectfully request of them that they let us have such coastal areas as we may want for our protection and for the protection of our brothers in the southern portion of this hemisphere. . . ."

By now, Bob Reynolds was aglow with brotherly greed. He continued: "The Ecuadorians are very fine people. I have found them to be very friendly persons who really appreciate our friendship. I believe they could be shown that it would be to their advantage for us to be the possessors of the Galapagos Islands. . . .

"And in previous discussions I have suggested that it might be well for us to take up with our brothers of Mexico the acquisition of what is known as Lower California . . . . There is a large and deep body of water between the peninsula and the mainland of Mexico. In that water a fleet could almost be hidden. . . ."

Bob Reynolds had one more little matter to be taken up—Wrangel Island, off the coast of Alaska. The cardboard statesman waxed lyrical as he described the barren, snow-covered island, its possible importance to future air routes. The first landing there was by the U.S. Navy in 1881. "But now," cried Bob Reynolds, "it is my understanding that Russia claims it is her island. Now, while we are in good relations with our Allies, when we are all friendly and hugging and kissing and shaking hands with one another in good spirit, is the time to take up this matter with Russia."

All in all, that afternoon was about as satisfactory as any Bob Reynolds had had in his twelve years in the Senate. He bowed low to the chair and to Senator McKellar, saying: "Mr. President, I am really indebted to the Senator from Tennessee for bringing this matter up."

STETTINIUS' FIVE-POINT FOREIGN POLICY

Appointment of Men With Business Background to Push Forward America's Economic Ambition

By Dr. KOSAKU TAMURA

Since the time of her foundation, America has had 57 Secretaries of State in charge of her diplomatic affairs. The overwhelming majority of them were lawyer-statesmen, and a Secretary of State like Edward Stettinius with a business background has been very rare in American history. Some believe that President Roosevelt continues to be his own Secretary of State, and originates all important diplomatic measures, so that Stettinius is only his vice-Secretary of State. At any rate, a new tendency has been shown by the appointment of men with business background for the important posts of the State Department. The tendency is indeed significant. What then is the aim of this trend?

The United States at present has expanded her production equipment to the fullest capacity and has carried out her maximum mobilization of labor power in order to continue her unparalled wasteful consumption and expenditure of national energy. For this reason, there must be no single unemployed person nor a single closed factory in that country.

But once the bugle of truce should sound, the existing production equipment would at once become useless and almost the entire labor force would become excessive. The conversion of American industry to a peacetime basis would be well-nigh impossible during President Roosevelt's fourth term. It would be inevitable that the great majority of the 11,000,000 American soldiers who return from the fronts or are demobilized at home will find themselves jobless in spite of Roosevelt's promise to provide them with work. It is a foregone conclusion that all American cities will be crowded by "the heroes who sell apples on the street."

To provide against such an emergency is the supreme object of the United States Government in its domestic as well as foreign policies. In his 17-Point diplomacy (March 21, 1944) former Secretary of State Cordell Hull included as one of the points of American diplomacy "the eradication of trade barriers;" while present State Secretary Stettinius (December 12, 1944) stressed the need of maintaining full employment within the United States by expanding America's foreign trade. These policies derive their raison d'etre from the above stated need to cope with the postwar unemployment problem.

Height of Folly

It is indeed preposterous and selfish for the United States to advocate "the eradication of trade barriers" and the great expansion of her foreign trade, when America herself maintains the highest tariff in the world, refuses to import foreign commodities but wishes to sell her own goods to other nations of the world. Such proposals may be made within the United States to her own people, but it is the height of folly to make such proposals to the world in general. Stettinius himself may be ambitiously seeking to have the United States dominate the world by means of the vast material power and gold stock of his own nation after the war, but unfortunately for him the principal trade nations of the world have been either laid waste by the war or impoverished to such an extent that they are likely to become a hotbed of bolshevism rather than markets for American export commodities or American overseas investments. Of course, if he is daring enough to donate the American goods all over the world under some arrangement such as the Lend-Lease plan or export them on some long-term credit or invest capital along the same line, then he may succeed in solving the unemployment problem for his own nation.

But it is the lesson of history that an economic depression will follow a war in capitalistic countries. This is the view of Premier Joseph Stalin, a statement which he made to Eric Johnston, head of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the latter's recent visit to Moscow. This statement of Premier Stalin, representing the views of the world, should be regarded as a fitting advice to the United States.

Again, Stettinius declares that another object of American diplomacy is to finish the current war as speedily as possible. And the possible means of realizing such an object may be one of the following: (1) enticement or pressure against neutral powers (2) intervention in the domestic affairs of the Allies and (3) actions against the belligerent nations in violation of international law. To put them concretely, the United States may attempt to drag the Soviet Union into the war against Japan; interefere in the domestic affairs of China in order to utilize China in the war against Japan to the fullest possible extent: and carry out indiscriminate bombing against Japanese cities or repeat deliberate attacks on Japanese hospital vessels. We should not forget that there are some American navy men and irresponsible journalists who favor the use of poison gas against the Japanese forces in order to break up the existing deadlock in the United States operations in the Pacific.

Seeks Obliteration

Thirdly, Stettinius declares that another object of American diplomacy is "to take steps to prevent Germany and Japan from again acquiring the power to wage war in the future." The intention of the United States is to obliterate both Japan and Germany. She would favor the monopoly by the three nations of America, Britain and the Soviet Union of the privilege of carrying out modern war with aircraft, tanks, battleships and airplane carriers.

I wish to give Stettinius who is thus indulging in a dreamy idea of diplomacy a lesson or two from history. The greatest blunder Britain has committed in her entire history is the oppressive measures of George the Third who caused the Thirteen American Colonies to take up arms against their mother country. It is a precious lesson of history that Britain was unable to bring the 2,000,000 people of the Thirteen States to a perpetual submission. Now, both Japan and Germany who have history going back 3,000 years are great nations with brilliant traditions, firm national consciousness and enjoy a great national solidarity. Their combined population is about 160,000,000. It is the delusion of an American country statesman who believes that these great nations can be subjugated continously for any length of time. Just imagine Europe without Germany and East Asia without Japan. It would bring about a dark age in the wake of slaughter and anarchy.

Fourthly, Stettinius gives as another object of American diplomacy, the creation of an international machinery peace with force behind it for the purpose of maintaining the world's peace. In this he is merely following the example of former Secretary of State Hull who made his statement in March. And the force to back up the proposed international security machinery is to be provided by the armies of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union which means the establishment of an international police as proposed by the recent Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

Three Spheres

Such an idea is nothing other than a plan of dividing up the earth into three spheres of influence among the nations of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union for the purpose of their scheme in world dominations. The remaining 60-odd nations of the world would have to be placed either in one of these three spheres, or under their common control, or remain as a sort of buffer states, or become the ground of their mutual contention. Such, indeed, would be the consequence of the creation of the proposed postwar security machinery of the United Nations.

The existing state of affairs in Europe today is such that, due to the complete devastation and impoverishment brought about by the war, the fortresses of democracy have been daily crumbling and victory is being achieved by Communists without waiting for the advance of the Red Army. There can be no greater anachronism than to attempt to maintain world peace now and hereafter by applying the old ideas which were current at the time of the American independence or at the time of the French Revolution, in the midst of the present worldwide revolution. The Anglo-American nations are making a tragic attempt to put an end to the unparalleled war and to defend the fortress of capitalism, by means of 18th century ideas. But such an attempt is like mistaking a microscope for a telescope.

Lastly, Stettinius gives as another object of American diplomacy, the promotion of an international condition favorable to the development of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life in accordance with the customs and desires of all nations of the world. This is nothing other than an attempt to impose the American way of living on other peoples of the world, for the Americans actually believe that their political and social systems are the best attainable for well as the best system in the world; and they further believe that it is their manifest destiny to spread their own living customs all over the world. To give a few examples, when the Chinese national revolutionists overthrew the Ching Dynasty, the Americans were over-joyed to see a republic established in China and they called that country "a sister Republic," and extended their recognition to Republican China. Again, when the Romanoff Dynasty collapsed in the March Revolution in Russian history, President Woodrow Wilson welcomed the downfall of that Russian dynasty by praising the Russians as "a democratic people in their inherent sentiments and idea." The Americans have been abetting other nations to carry out political revolutions and if any nation should approach the American political system even only in form, they regard such a change as so much advance toward the happiness of mankind. Such an attitude and policy on the part of the Americans and the United States Government may lead easily to their intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations in violation of international law.

But what is an irony for the United States and the Americans is the fact that the nations of Central and South Americas which they regard as falling within their American sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere, are retaining an undemocratic system which is far different from that of the United States and they have political revolutions so often that these revolutions constitute a sort of local disease for these Latin American nations. The qualified statement made by Stettinius "in accordance with the customs are desires of all nations" must have been made with a view to such a state of affairs in the Latin American nations. For many years, the United States has had much trouble over her policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of these nations and she has been driven to adopt the so-called Good Neighbor Policy because of this bitter experience.

To summarize: the foregoing five points constitute Stettinius' reply to the American Senate's committee on investigation into the appointments of the new officials of the State Department headed by Undersecretary of State Grew. Stettinius also gave instructions to observe the above-mentioned points at a meeting of the officials of the State Department following the formal installation of the six high officials of the Department. But these five points of Stettinius are more abstract than Hull's 17 points and it is highly doubtful whether or not they will prove any reliable guide in deciding concrete policies for the solution of various international problems that may crop up from time to time. None but Stettinius and his aides know the shortcoming of these points fully well.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Democracy and Professor Dodd

To the Editor:

In the "Diary" kept by Mr. Dodd, who retired, much disgruntled, from the post of U.S. Ambassador to Germany in 1938, there are to be found innumerable instances of his preaching broadcast the virtues of "Democracy," and habitual applications of the term "Democracy" to France, England, Holland and his own country. Yet the reader is astonished to find (4 June, 1937) the naive confession that, in America at all events "Democracy has not been practised on a national scale."

This is typical of the way in which even very intelligent persons use words without thinking in the least what they mean by them.

Incidentally, Mr. Dodd presents us in another passage with the oldest definition of Democracy that was ever propounded, and one which does not do His Excellency much credit as a former Professor of History. He says that certain Governments claim to be democratic, "that is, claim to be acting always for the good of their people."

But that is the object of every benevolent despotism; and there have been few monarchies and oligarchies in the past which would have repudiated it. In fact, it has in the past been the traditional European object of all state organization: "et cives felicitur se degant as one classical author expresses it.

How nations can fight like furies for "Democracy," when their leaders and teachers do not even know what they mean by it, and admit that they have never practised it, it passes human comprehension!

Yours very faithfully,

Z

Tell No Tales

Lawyer: "It would be better for you if you had a good alibi. Think hard, now. Did anyone see you at the time of the crime?"

Client: "Fortunately, no."

TRAGEDY OF MODERN CHINA

Stand of U.S. Differs From That Of Britain

By FUKUKO FUJITA
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

III

America's stand differed from that of the English. Her investment in and trade with China was comparatively insignificant from the standpoint of her world trade. Her trade with Japan was far higher in figures. At the outbreak of the China Affair, threfore, her attitude toward the affair was quite negative. In the Manchurian Incident, the anti-Japanese sentiment aroused by the Stimson Non-Recognition note petered out with time. As a result, America for a while played second fiddle to England in their influence upon China. Even after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, America's attitude toward the war was rather mild. It was not, however, reasonable to expect that her attitude toward Japan was friendly. Unlike the self-centered antipathy of the English, America suffered under a prejudice—anti-Japanese and sympathy for China in sentiment.

Said Kohyo Tanaka, "The cultural function aggressively pursued in China by the United States is her religious activities, especially through the medium of Christian churches, schools, and hospitals. The compassionate feeling one is conscious of in reading Pearl Buck's "Good Earth" is the sort of sentiment American missionaries have toward China. When the China Affair broke out, these missionaries sent back reports to their homeland, arousing in the American public the same sort of sentimental sympathy toward China which they themselves have felt toward the suffering millions among whom they preached. These reports, made use of by Chinese propaganda, soon had the vicious effect of portraying Japan as wantonly indulging in brutal cruelties in China. Such one-sided sentimentalism became the sentiment of the American public. Accordingly, America, basing her judgment solely on ths biased propaganda from China, fed by the preconceived notion that a grown-up Japan was punishing infant China, was gripped with a strong anti-Japanese feeling." (Development of East Asia).

To which country would China lean for support: England, which declares, "China is fighting for England" or America, which showers unrestrained sympathy on China, the underdog?

Root of China's Tragedy

Chungking's sentimental inclination toward America, an outgrowth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles, and Chungking's reliance on America developing out of the latter's manifest sympathy toward her, have combined to make Chungking Americanistic in character. Therein lies the root of China's tragedy.

Chungking has a self-effacing sense of dependence on America. America, on the other hand, has an imperialistic aggressive will to assist Chungking. This push and pull that only tends to make China slavishly dependent on America is handicapping her from making wholesome independent growth.

The fact that the Chiang Kai-shek regime had been able to prosecute the war against Japan for eight years is due to the anti-Japanese nationalism which the regime had been secretly nursing for years. But this nationalism, based on anti-Japanese sentiment, is now being shaken to its very roots. Chiang's book, "The Destiny of China," expounds the Han supremacy theory and dreams of the construction of Greater China on this theory. The Han supremacy theory is a formula based on the assumption that the Han race is the fountain-head of all the peoples of Asia, though in reality the construction of Greater China is conceived on the basis of American-planned prosperity.

In the "To the Armed Forces and Home Front" official address issued in January last year, Chiang declared arbitrarily, that the war against Japan would end within the year. The Chungking's peoples animosity toward Japan is now no longer the consuming hatred that it once was. They now entertain the notion that it will all end shortly. As one proof of this tendency, the following news reported. At the Quarterly National Suffrage Assembly held in September last year, Chiang urged the need in the opening address, "Of one student soldier rather than ten farmer-soldiers." Conforming to this policy, from the beginning of November, the Chungking Army Headquarters started a campaign for the enlistment of 100,000 students. At first the volunteer system was employed, but the volunteers were so scarce that the enlistment was made compulsory. This caused a great stir among the students. On December 2, a Chungking dispatch reported numerous student uprisings against the compulsory system. At Chengtu, on November 12, some 10,000 students marched through the streets in a body and student representatives demanded that the Szechwan government grant them security of individual freedom and the right of students to pursue their studies. It is said that Szechwan finally yielded to their demands.

According to another report, various cultural organs criticized the government on behalf of the students. The student front, which was at one time so anti-Japanese in sentiment as to send students marching to the firing lines singing anti-Japanese songs, so sinister as to make them engage furiously in battle with the Japanese Forces on the plains and hills of Central China, is now a thing of the past. Chinese nationalism built around anti-Japanese sentiment is now striking a minor key.

Penetrated Into Chungking

America's influence, meanwhile, penetrated deeply into the heart of Chungking. The stranglehold America now has on Chungking is not only in military matters—China-based American air force, American-Chiang mixed air force under an American commander, American-modeled infantry school, American-type artillery school, West Point-modeled officers' training school, etc. —; but in China's economy as well. The American Standard Oil Company has now a monopoly of the oil fields developed in Northwest China, the American Consulate was additionally established in Tihhwa, and the Chungking War Products Board—a branch office of the American War Products Board—was established. America at present has China's hands and feet tied.

The China continent has been cut into halves, north and south, and as our Imperial Forces penetrate deeper into the hinterland, America's Pacific war strategy of linking China with her southern front will be more difficult. In pursuance of the New Deal policy, President Roosevelt found it necessary to challenge Japan to an armed conflict. The Pacific War which he had caused saved the New Deal; but to evade postwar depression he must now monopolize China's market, for that land is the outlet to America's excess industrial production. In this sense, China is America's lifeline. Also at this stage, when the pressure of war is gradually menacing the American standard of living, President Roosevelt must hint some rosy promises to the American public. New slogans such as "War for the Development of Resources" are indicative of this tendency.

Hereafter America's pressure on Chungking will assume high-handed measures, leaving the latter no choice but submission. The big stick policy, "Talk gently, but be ready with a stick at the same time," advocated by Theodore Roosevelt is now being carried on literally by Franklin Roosevelt, who now holds a menacing stick over Chungking.

Behind the Democratic principle which Chungking feebly espouses is the black shadow of American imperialism in the guise of Democracy. Chiang's dream of Greater China Construction is but making it a prosperous American market. The ambition of ruling Asia on the Han supremacy theory has but one end—to make of Asia colonies of Western Powers.

Japan, who does not call China her enemy, who asks Chungking to reflect, is the very nation that will give her real independence and help her to recover completely her lost sovereignty. Why is it that Chiang Kai-shek is not following Dr. Sun Yat-sen's far-sighted precept, "Without Nippon there is no independence for China?" This is the historic tragedy of modern China.

(End)

Very Dramatic

A class was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. The results were various, and selecting the verse of an unusually bright boy, the teacher read:

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast,
The boy stepped off the railway track,
To let the train go past.

"This verse is very well done." said the teacher, "but it lacks drama. Try again, and make it more dramatic," said the teacher.

Whereupon, in a surprisingly short time, Johnny produced the following:

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast,
The train jumped off the railway track,
To let the boy go past.

Can't Blame Him

A visitor who knew no language but his own had lost his way in Rome. It occurred to him to write the name of his hotel on his card and hand it to the first person he met.

An Italian thus accosted turned and accompanied the visitor for about twenty minutes in silence until they reached the hotel. Then the tourist poured out thanks in the only language at his command.

The Italian looked at him in amazement and remarked in perfect language: "I thought you were deaf and dumb."

Cure

"So you have been cured of your insomnia? It must be an immense relief."

"You said it! Why, I lie awake half the night thinking how I used to suffer from it."